

The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1857.

AGENCY.

Mr. A. R. Stuart is our authorized agent at Columbus, North Carolina.

JANUARY BILLS.

Our correspondent J. E. G. has happily hit off the annoyance of those detestable attendants of the credit system—January bills. The moral is enforced by every man's experience, and we hope will produce a salutary effect.

This *jeu d'esprit* proves that J. E. G. can *da-guerre-type* in verse as well as by the aid of chemicals.

SEWING MACHINE.

A day or two since we were permitted to examine the operations of a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, at the house of Mr. Judd, under the skillful manipulation of Miss Atteilton. This machine is simple in construction, noiseless in motion, of great perfection of stitch, adapted to curved or straight seams, and to a variety of purposes and materials.

MILITARY.

We learn that Major C. McDowell has resigned his command of the Upper Battalion, 36th Regiment, S. C. M.

On the 27th ult. Capt. A. F. Foster was elected to the Majority in the Lower Battalion of the 36th Regiment S. C. M., vice Lieut. A. H. Kirby, resigned.

At an election for Captain of the 3rd Infantry, Beat Company, No. 2, at Cherokee Iron Works, two weeks since, F. G. Latham was chosen Captain over L. Cook, the vote standing—Latham 80; Cook 1.

CHANGES.

John Cunningham, Esq., has become sole proprietor of the Charleston *Evening News*, by the retirement of S. L. Polk.

Jos. S. Reid, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the *Newberry Mirror* to Mr. John C. McCombe, who is now sole editor of that journal. He is a young gentleman of fine talent, and we welcome him to the editorial chair.

John G. Bowman, Esq., formerly editor of the *Palmetto State Banner*, is announced as editor of the *Charleston Times*. Mr. Bowman is a well educated gentleman, and vigorous writer and court reporter.

Russell's Magazine.

The Charleston *Evening News* says: "It will be seen by a notice that the new magazine, of which Messrs. W. B. Carlisle and P. H. Hayne are the editors, will appear on the 1st of March next, by the publishers, under the auspices of that respectable firm, Russell & Jones, and will be called *Russell's Magazine*. With these favorable auguries, we have no reason to doubt that it will be a permanent vehicle and faithful record of Southern genius, taste and opinion."

JUDGE BUTLER IN THE SENATE.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, in giving an account of the attitude and employment of the different Senators while Wilson, of Massachusetts, was delivering his Abolition "Madley," speaks thus of Judge Butler:

"The Senator from South Carolina was lounging in his chair with closed eyes, and certain drowsy and somnolent symptoms led us to suppose the monotonous tone had lulled him into a doze; but an allusion to his State by the speaker entirely destroyed the truth of our supposition, for in spite of the indications of drowsiness, the closed eyes suddenly started out from under the lock of silvery hair with unusual wakefulness and sagacity of expression, saying as plainly as eyes could speak, they were not asleep, and had not been asleep, and never intended to go to sleep, when Carolina was in danger of being introduced. As the attack on the State continued, the honorable Senator became restless and excited; twined, fidgeted, arose, shook himself, and in a sharp, ringing tone, asked to be heard in reply. With ready fluency he placed the matter in its proper light, proved his State clear of the charge, and with an air of dignified contempt, he then left the chamber."

NORTHERN SLAVETRADE.

On the 22d ultimo a bill from the House of Representatives, providing for a steam revenue cutter at the port of New York, came up in the Senate at Washington. Mr. Seward advocated its passage, and quoted a letter from John McKim, District Attorney of that port, recommending the passage of the bill, among other reasons, "as an additional safeguard against the fitting out of vessels to engage in the slave trade!"

"Mr. Toombs thought that was a very singular argument. It was proposed to have a steam cutter at the port of New York—not on the coast of Africa to prevent the slave trade, but to prevent the slave trade from engaging in the African slave trade! [laughter.]"

After amending the bill, so as to leave the vessel under control of the Secretary of the Treasury, it was passed. And thus has been begun a system which will expand and absorb millions of money. Philadelphia and Portland have also petitioned for steam cutters, and Mr. Welles prefers the claim of San Francisco. We shall very shortly hear of the Treasury revenue steam fleet.

BELLADONNA.—In a late issue we gave an item that belladonna, applied to the tongue, was a preventive of scurvy fever. The following, from respectable authority, shows that the drug has pernicious properties, which should lead to its avoidance.

"The London *Lancet* states that the use of the drug belladonna, as practiced in the Southern States, to give brilliancy to the eye, is unbefittingly resorted to and provided for by the orders of fashion. The effect of this powerful and deadly drug upon the eye is to contract the iris and enlarge the pupil, intensifying its brilliancy, and rapidly destroying the organ."

MR. TOOMBS'S PROPOSITION.—The Washington City Star, of 19th inst., thus refers to this matter: "The letter of Senator Toombs, addressed to the Southern Convention, has for some days past been a theme of very general conversation among the public men of this city. It is recommended as well received, indeed, by those from the South, with very few exceptions. So general favor for them do they manifest, as that those from sections of the North, whose business enterprises are likely to be affected by the action of the Southern States Governments proposed by Mr. T., if they were carried out, are much excited on the subject, showing that we think that Mr. T. has hit the right nail on the head."

"They argue vehemently against the feasibility and constitutionality of the recommendation of Mr. Toombs with so much earnestness, indeed, that their efforts carry with them conviction contrary to their wishes."

A MODERN NINEVEH.—A *Millville Journal* caused the following notice to be inserted in the New York Times. Our latest dates from that city are of January 3, but we have no doubt the city was destroyed, if the only saving element was repentance. New Yorkers would rather die than do that—it wouldn't pay in this world, and that's all that most of them live for.

"Prospect—I am commissioned to announce that New York is about to be destroyed by an earthquake, or fire, or the dreadful wicked inhabitants of the city and neighborhood do not repent before the final hour of their doom. It is a public duty that they should be destroyed. It is better to be destroyed than to be damned."

Prof. Brumby is about to return to Alabama to look after his planting interests.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Our paper this week bears to the people of the Fifth Congressional District of this State the nomination of two citizens of Spartanburg for the position of Representative in the Congress of the United States, should Col. Orr, the present faithful and distinguished member, as he has already intimated, retire from his post at the end of the Thirty-Fifth Congress.

The names thus presented are well known to the people. JAMES FARROW, Esq., a gentleman of the law, and recently returned a member of the Legislature, is one of the nominees, and THOMAS O. P. VERNON, Esq., the other.

In saying that Mr. Vernon is perhaps best known to the people—being native and to the major born, and closely identified with a leading District office for many years—we hope we shall not be thought injudicious. But no consideration is for the people of the District, but a general preference and general regard for support. To us the appeal comes in the harness of the press, and now our associate in the conduct of the *Spartan*, Mr. Vernon, indeed, from the foundation of a District paper, has been withdrawn from his labors but at brief intervals, each of which interruptions was terminated by removal of connection with the paper more or less permanent. His services have ever found cordial approval from the people, and his writings have given high character to the paper so fortunate as to secure his editorial labors.

Mr. Vernon, in early life, had the advantages flowing from a liberal collegiate education, toning and developing an intellect both acute and brilliant. As a profession, he devoted himself to the law, but was compelled to yield to the threats of disease, and abandon a career which must have given him a high rank at the bar.

As a public speaker he is effective and captivating. Commanding an easy flow of language, gushing forth spontaneously, a playful fancy, delighting in graphic illustration, a manly musical voice, he stands forth an orator to charm and wield States. In the comparatively secluded sphere in which Mr. Vernon has shut himself, his powers as a speaker are almost unknown, except to his immediate neighbors. But we trust that in the progress of the canvass this will remain true no longer.

In politics Mr. Vernon is State Rights—occupying a position of conservatism identical with that which ruled the judgment of the State Convention of 1852. Those who read the *Spartan* will under his editorial control will be at no loss to know where to look for him. To the Union he will remain true, but it must be the Union of the Constitution. Should reckless fanaticism shroud that instrument, or by combination pervert the Government from its original purposes and legitimate objects, he stands ready to forsake and renounce obligations of loyalty. But not until then. He will ever be found standing by the South, in whatever peril threaten or whatever dangers may assail.

Such is one of the men, imperfectly sketched, now placed before the people for high office, and should it please them to confer upon him their suffrages, certain are we that it will be confidence well merited and honor well bestowed.

To the remarks above made we mean no disparagement to those other names which will with very earnest contest the position. Already we notice the nomination by the Greenville Patriot of Col. THOS. N. DAWKINS, of Union. We have, therefore, three gentlemen in the field of whom any District might be proud; and let the standard of success perch where it may, we shall ever stand ready to encourage and sustain that man whom the people may place as a sentinel upon the Federal Watchtower.

THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.

The treaty negotiated by Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon, for the adjustment of difficulties growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty touching Central America, was published in the New York papers on the 24th ult., notwithstanding Senatorial reserve.

The Charleston *Mercury* remarks as follows upon its provisions: "The provisions, as presented, seem to us a satisfactory solution of a question that, for some time, threatened to interrupt the peaceful relations of two countries that have greater interest in the preservation of peace than any other two in the world. The real difficulty has been, from the first, to determine how any treaty could acquire an acquiescence and control over the transit of the American flag through the Tehuantepec route, has been just relieved from its multiplied difficulties, and delivered into the possession of an American company. The only other four open for transportation, was through a region of which the sovereignty was disputed, and it is, especially, when the recent treaty of commerce with Mr. Dallas, concerns. Its provisions seem to satisfy all the questions which have been raised between the two Governments in reference to Central America. To a certain extent they acknowledge the American question in the Southern States, but the Protectorate does not go to the extent of an interference with the internal arrangements of the States, nor does it claim for the contracting powers exclusive advantages over other nations, nor is it a complete monopoly of the States which are especially interested. The object of the treaty has been to accomplish a great aim of commerce, in which all nations who have exchangeable commodities are interested—a transit between the Atlantic and the Pacific, open to all. Commerce has really been the night rider of the whole of the treaty, and the question. It has been called political, but it has really been nothing but commercial. Give the world freedom of transit across the Isthmus, and we shall hear no more of the difficulties about the Central American question, or the Mexican Protectorate. The Treaty is a most satisfactory solution of the difficulties which have so long surrounded the question, and both the United States and Great Britain have reason to congratulate themselves upon its result."

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—We learn from the New York Observer that Rev. Drs. Humphrey and Hill have been successful, quite beyond their expectations, in collecting money for that city for the (O. S.) Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky. Instead of \$5,000, which was their maximum of expectation, they collected \$8,000. The Observer remarks:

"Davies Seminary is in a Southern State. The aid has been made at the close of a contest that has been well fitted to attract North and South; but the cordiality with which these brethren have been received, and the liberality of the contributions, show that the Union is still strong between those who love their country and the truth."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The New York Journal of Commerce hopes our Government will take a corresponding interest with England in the furtherance of this great project. We quote:

"We understand that it has been resolved to employ four steamers, in laying it, to be towed by a wire, which will be divided into equal portions of 1,250 miles (leaving something like 300 miles for divergence, inequality of surface, &c.) and two others at tender, so that in case either of the first mentioned should be disabled, or other accident occur, immediate relief would be at hand. The English Government has promised two steamers for this purpose, and application will be made to the Government of the United States for two more, which will, of course, be granted."

Messrs. Hunt and Alden, of this city, in the American directory of the company, have just returned from Washington, where they were received by the President, heads of departments, leading Senators and Representatives, the full assurance that the project should be completed, and the construction and favor which its importance demands."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Late European news has arrived per the Fulton from Havre, and the Niagara, from Liverpool.

The following are the chief items of general interest by the former:

The London Times has pronounced the message of President Pierce to be of a conciliatory character. The reassembling of the Congress at Paris was fixed for the 25th of December. It was believed that the difficulty concerning the Isle of Serpents and Holand would be arranged before the Congress assembled.

The person who attempted to assassinate the King of Naples has been hung.

The marriage of the Princess Royal of England is announced to take place on the 21st of November next.

The Freeman had put back to Southampton, having broken her shaft.

Hostilities are threatened between Spain and Prussia, growing out of the Neuchatel question.

The British forces have taken possession of the Island of Ormuz and Kerek.

The Russians have returned to Sejkow Kaleh, after a desperate resistance by the Circassians.

The money market remains unchanged.

By the latter we learn that France proposes a compromise with Russia in the Bosphorus affair, and the English are sending reinforcements for the expedition against Persia, and eight regiments have been ordered thither.

Prussia is preparing for operations against Switzerland.

There is trouble brewing in Hungary.

COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the week closing on the 20th, amounted to 55,860 bales of which Speculators took 9,500 and Exporters 3,400. The sales on the 19th, the day preceding the sailing of the Niagara, amounted to 12,900 bales, at the following rates:

Middling Orleans, 7d; Middling Uplands, 6d; The market active and firm, with an advance of one eighth on 11 grades.

Financial matters were easier.

The Brokers' circular reports breadstuffs very dull. Wheat had declined 3d; flour 6d to 1 shilling; and corn 6d, with a very dull market.

In a vessel, on Saturday, the steamer's crew, on an advance of 18d to 19d, with sales of 25,900 bales, of which speculators took 15,000 bales. The market closed with an active demand.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

The trial of Huntington, for forgery, is still going on at New York, in the Court of General Sessions. The prosecution finished their portion of the case on Tuesday. Mr. Bryan opened for the defense, and started at once with the plea of insanity. During Mr. Bryan's address to the jury he made use of some very strange language, and put forth the following astounding disclosures:

"Charles Belden knew Huntington's character and whole career. It was he who tempted Huntington to these forgeries, petted him, and aided approval upon all his prodigies. Charles Belden, as a person of only five months established an account at the Bank of the Republic of five millions of dollars."

"These forgeries thus fostered have amounted in all to \$200,000,000, an astounding sum; Belden in fact, undertook to take into his employ one Belden, formerly an attaché of the Beldens and Harbicks, who was to act as secretary."

"He alleges that Belden knew of all these forgeries, and that the detection was purely accidental. Belden was known to be an accomplished gentleman, and at the same time the most astute and grasping usurer among us. He became blinded in his cupidity, and the evil day came before he had perfected his plans for escape."

"He was not yet through with Harbeck. The idea that he would take no more than legal interest was an astounding absurdity."

"There was only a half million out of the twenty millions of forged paper yet revealed. It was for the very chain which contained Robert Schuyler, when he perpetrated his great mercenary forgeries."

"The names of high and low were forged, and there was no attempt at imitation. The nearest resemblance in the whole mass was the poor imitation of Philip, Dallas and Co."

Huntington was convicted by the jury, and was sentenced on the 31st December to four years and ten months' confinement in the State prison.

MR. BUCHANAN'S POSITION.—Some weeks since we alluded to a speech made by Senator Diller, of Pennsylvania, in which some Southern presses thought proper to recognize a foreboding of Mr. Buchanan's position on the slavery question. We thought then, as now, that Mr. Diller rightly expressed his own opinions, and in no way compromised the President's position.

Commenting on the fact made over his speech by sundry Southern papers, the *Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer* makes a temperate reply, begging that Mr. Buchanan shall have opportunity to develop his own views in his inaugural. Justice requires this. In the meantime the *Intelligencer* has Mr. Buchanan's approval in saying that the following extract from the *Southern* (Va.) Democrat states correctly his position:

"As for Kansas, Mr. Buchanan has never expressed his opinion on either one way or the other, in favor of its coming in as a free or a slave State. He has prudently conceived that it is a matter with which he has nothing to do, and with which he does not mean to meddle. It is a question, *exclusively* with the people of that Territory, with whom he is content to leave it for solution. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

The editor of the *Southern* Democrat, who recently visited Wheeling, thus gives his impressions of the views of Mr. Buchanan upon the Squatter Sovereignty question:

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

POLYGRAPH IN UTAH.—A curious statement in regard to Mormonism has found its way to the Atlantic States, proving conclusively that the moral aspects of this pestiferous heresy are worse than had ever been dreamed of. One of these statements shows the number of persons composing the Legislative Council and House of the Territory, with a description of their persons and the number of wives attached to each. 13 members of Council, (only two of whom seem to be "proper men")—the others being near sighted and crippled—aggregate 171 wives, the highest having 57, and the lowest 2. In the House there are 29 members, and the lowest in the possession of 157 wives—ranging from 15 to 1. The officers of the House, 5 in number, have 22 wives; while Brigham Young, the Governor, boasts no fewer than 63. Making 418 women to 40 men!

A PRESIDENT FOR MR. BUCHANAN.—It is stated that Dr. James McMillen, of Ohio, has forwarded to Wheeling, as a new year's present to Mr. Buchanan, a large arm chair, a walking cane and a pair of boots, and a small box containing a letter and a picture of his own family, and two wild turkeys.

We had rather CARVE the turkeys than have articles carved by them.

For the Carolina Spartan.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As it is generally understood that our distinguished Representative in Congress declines serving any longer than the present Congress, it becomes us to fix upon some one to take his place. The writer of this would respectfully ask to recommend the name of JAMES FARROW, Esq., for that important place.

A VOTER.

For the Carolina Spartan.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.
Col. James L. Orr having stated in speeches to his constituents the past fall that he should probably not be a candidate for reelection to Congress after the expiration of his present term of office, it becomes necessary that the people of the Fifth Congressional District should settle their minds upon a gentleman to succeed him in the event that his conditional withdrawal becomes absolute.

At the present time it is thought that Spartanburg has a strong claim upon the position of Representative in Congress, from the fact that she has long waived all claim, and cheerfully supported the favorites of other Districts. It is true that this was under different construction of Electoral Districts, but that fact cannot weaken her present claim, inasmuch as each decade may find her united to new electoral neighbors. For long years Greenville was honored with the Representative in the person of Gen. Rodgers Thomson, Jr. Union had two—Gen. James Rogers and Daniel Wallace, while Anderson's favorite son, Col. Orr, has been retained in his eminent position till satisfied with his honors and tired of its cares.

Under this state of things we present to the Fifth Congressional District a favorite son of Spartanburg as a candidate for Congress, in the person of THOMAS O. P. VERNON, Esq., who will receive a generous support in the IRON DISTRICT.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COOPERVILLE, DEC. 29, 1857.
Our corn crop this year has been pretty good. The field adjacent to the works produced 256 bushels of excellent corn. There is, say eight acres in the field. This would be at the rate of 74 bushels per acre. This field, as you may recollect, was in turnips last year, and it is now in corn. It received no further manure. It shows what South Carolina fields will produce under what in Britain would be called fair cultivation.

We killed some hogs here lately, and one fellow reached the respectable figure of 580 gross.

There is nothing of importance occurring here. I see in your last impression a notice of Mrs. Susan Lockhart's boy's death by drowning at the Ford. The river was running very full at the time, and he got fired on the Oyster Dam. We made every exertion to save him, but unfortunately without success. Quin and myself, along with two or three boys, after a good deal of exertion, reached him when he was almost gone. After getting hold of him we were unable to bring him into our boat, from the fact of his being entangled in some beams. Our boat filled almost instantly with water, and we had some difficulty in getting ashore.

I also notice, under the head of "Challenge Accepted," reference made by Mr. Hiram Lockhart to the "bravery of bad riding of the negro" in the first race between Mr. Lipscomb and Mr. Marcus Kirby. The boy belongs to the "Company," and was once a groom of Col. Wade Hampton. The charge of bribery is simply an assertion, without proof. As to the bad riding, Mr. Lipscomb's horse was never picked by the spur before the race—consequently it was bad policy riding him with them. 3d. That Mr. Lipscomb's horse was in bad condition on the day of the race was evident to every person accustomed to see race horses, and was a subject of remark to me the day before the race by a friend. Who was to blame for this? I would not have bothered you about this racing business were it not for the keen interest taken in it by the surrounding country. Respectfully,

F. G. L.

Mr. Gowan's Gallery.

We find the following communication in the *Lancaster Herald*, from a correspondent who paid a visit to the Photographic Gallery of Mr. Gowan. Those who are skeptical about the truth of what is herein stated can satisfy their doubts by reading Mr. G's advertisement and visiting his room.

"Mr. STOKES: A week or two ago we paid a visit to Spartanburg on business, and while reading the 'Spartan' we were struck by a rather large and flaming advertisement headed 'Good News for Patrons of the Fine Arts.' Curiosity impelled us to read it, and when we found that it was a notice of Mr. J. G. Gowan's New Photographic Gallery and Daguerrotype establishment at Spartanburg, we determined to pay a visit to the gallery, having made up our mind beforehand to show as some of our friends, and to read the 'Spartan' before we left. We accordingly, having finished our dinner, we walked to Mr. Gowan's Gallery, and after finding the house and walking up two flights of stairs, were thrown entirely off guard by the polite and gentlemanly reception we met with. Mr. Gowan is a young man, of about 25 years of age, and is very well educated, and most tastefully we have ever seen in any country town, and his pictures are as fine as any which we have ever seen."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same opinion repeatedly announced by his confidential friend, Mr. J. G. Thompson, on the floor of the House. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

"The opinion he entertains is that the Territories of the Union are the common property of all the States, and that the Territories are ready for admission as States, then, and until then, their people have the right to meet in convention and to define and to determine, in their organic law, the character of their domestic institutions. This is the doctrine held by Mr. Buchanan, and it is not newly conceived, inasmuch as it is identical with that contained in his letter to Mr. Sandford as far back as 1848. It is the same